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INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
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OXFORD

## ROYAL BURGH OF DUMBARTON

# ANNUAL REPORTS

BY

CHARLES C. SLORACH, M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

ON

## Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Burgh for the years 1941-1945

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
DUMBARTON.

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND,
AND TO THE PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND
TOWN COUNCILLORS OF THE ROYAL BURGH OF
DUMBARTON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in submitting my Annual Reports for the years 1941-1945 inclusive.

Apart from the comments contained in the body of the Reports, I would like to emphasise the severe strain imposed on the Health Department by the work of Civil Defence and the many other additional duties which fell to its lot.

I wish to record my appreciation of the help and co-operation given me by members of my staff and my fellow officials, and to thank the local medical practitioners for their unfailing assistance and courtesy in these difficult times.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES C. SLORACH,
*Medical Officer of Health.*

## GENERAL INQUIRIES AND OBSERVATIONS.

Atmospheric Pollution.—The deliberate pollution of the atmosphere encouraged by the suspension of smoke abatement regulations with a view to protection against hostile aircraft, renewed to some extent the old menaces to health, certainly less well defined and less dramatic to the average citizen than aerial bombardment, but probably much more damaging to the health of the community in the long run. In rural districts where a comparatively pure atmosphere exists, the occurrence of respiratory infections is decidedly much slighter than in urban localities. No doubt other factors operate, such as density of population and segregation of people in factories and places of amusement, but boiled down to the basic cause, these factors are again a matter of atmospheric pollution, though of a different kind.

As in many previous reports, a plea is again made for the abolition of smoke producing fuels. Apart from its importance on the question of health, it is also a matter of national economy. Where industry has found it advisable to dispense with smoke, no expense has been spared. Surely it is not too much to expect that health should claim at least equal consideration.

Air-Raid Shelters.—All public shelters were of the surface type and were regularly inspected during the air-raid period. Their sanitary condition varied with the locality, but in general only the direst necessity would have compelled any self-respecting citizen to use them. The irresponsible section of the community used them as public conveniences or worse and it was found impossible to keep locks and other fastenings intact. Benches and stoves were damaged, light fittings removed and in some cases they became depositories for discarded household rubbish and litter. In short, they became thoroughly insanitary in spite of the efforts of the Cleansing Department and had an epidemic of typhoid occurred, would have no doubt caused great menace to the health of the town. Those that are still standing are nothing short of a public nuisance and should be removed at the earliest opportunity.

DUMBARTON QUAY.—The state of the Quay has a bearing on public health from two distinct angles (1) that of public safety with relation to accidents and (2) that of general health and amenity on account of the filthy condition of the foreshore and general disrepair of the retaining walls.

With regard to the first consideration, long neglect and abuse of the facilities have resulted in a state of disrepair and dilapidation which are a positive menace to children and legitimate users of the quay, and at all times to elderly people in the dark. The following are the most glaring defects:—

(1) Absence of several guard chains at lower end of quay and approaches.

(2) Cluttering of steps with cement to such an extent as to make them almost unusable.

(3) Detachment of iron-rung ladder, rendering it liable to fall at any moment.

(4) Remnants of wreck at north steps, together with general wear and disrepair.

In respect of the second item, attention has been regularly drawn in annual reports to the state of the foreshore along the north side of the river, including the quay. The natural scouring action of the river is impeded by stones, fallen masonry and indestructible refuse such as pails, tanks, and wrecks of boats, and in consequence an accumulation of mud, sewage, and vegetable debris makes the vicinity of the river almost intolerable at low water. There is not the slightest doubt that a general cleaning up of the foreshore would result in a vast improvement. If further destruction and erosion is to be prevented, attention should also be given to the retaining walls along the north side, including the quay, extending as far as the Distillery Wharf.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.—Calculated by the Registrar General's method the population of Dumbarton from 1941-1945 was as follows:—

| 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23,200 | 23,100 | 22,824 | 22,752 | 22,640 |

The accuracy of these figures is a matter of doubt and a census would probably reveal a very different state of affairs. These figures refer to civilian population but, even discounting the presence of the Forces, a large influx to war factories had occurred prior to 1941. To offset this, normal inhabitants were serving with H.M. Forces and a considerable number found or were found employment in various centres of industry throughout England and Scotland. The natural increase in each of the years was as follows:—

| 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 88 | 201 | 135 | 253 | 146 |

The scarcity of houses in the Town compelled many workers in local factories to travel from outlying districts. Under normal circumstances, such people would have established homes in the Burgh.

MARRIAGE RATE.—The following table illustrates the position. The chief feature is the lowness of the rate depending chiefly on the housing situation and the absence of population on war service.

MARRIAGE AND MARRIAGE RATE

| | | Dumbarton | | Scotland | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Rate | Number | Rate |
| 1941 | ... | 226 | 9.3 | 47,717 | 9.5 |
| 1942 | ... | 187 | 7.6 | 47,512 | 9.5 |
| 1943 | ... | 142 | 5.8 | 38,270 | 7.6 |
| 1944 | ... | 140 | 5.7 | 37,099 | 7.4 |
| 1945 | ... | 187 | 7.6 | 48,724 | 9.4 |

BIRTH RATE, 1941-1945.—A feature of the war years was the number of transfers in of births taking place in other safer localities. Transfers out also rose considerably owing to the establishment of a small maternity home in the

Burgh, a considerable number of patients coming from adjacent localities. The total corrected number of births taking place in the period was 2,381 (1,233 males and 1,148 females). In the five years under review, illegitimate births numbered 138 or 5.8 per cent of the total live births. The figure rose steadily from 3.4 per cent. in 1941 to 7.0 per cent. in 1945.

Details relating to births and birth rate are to be found in the table of Principal Vital Statistics.

Deaths and Death Rate.—1,596 deaths occurred from 1941 to 1945 of which 883 were males and 713 females. Details of the number in each respective year will be found in the vital statistical tables. The highest rate was recorded in 1941, viz., 16.1 and the lowest 12.8 in 1942.

## CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH

Heart Disease was consistently and emphatically the largest single cause of death throughout the five years. A total of 386 deaths were ascribed to this cause; except in 1941 males were predominantly in the majority.

Cancer, including other malignant tumours, accounted for 191 deaths, an average of 38 per year.

Respiratory Disease, which term includes pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases, claimed 186 victims. Influenza and whooping cough, also diseases of the respiratory tract, accounted for another 14 deaths. These figures represent a very low average for the five year period, a state of affairs chiefly attributable to the absence of epidemics.

Tuberculosis.—It is a matter for regret that this disease is the consistently black spot in the health of the community throughout the whole period. Although it does not equal Cardiac Disease or Cancer in mortality it is nevertheless, unlike Cancer and Cardiac Disease, a disease the cause of which is known and which might be hoped to have given way to a much greater extent to the advance of scientific knowledge. It must be appreciated, however, that the death rate in Cancer is much closer to the incidence rate, while that in Tuberculosis is only about half that of the occurrence rate. In comparing it with other killing diseases such as respiratory infections, it must not be forgotten that the latter is a group and not a single disease. A total of 135 deaths occurred in the five years 1941 to 1945 involving 97 pulmonary and 38 non-pulmonary types.

Cerebral Haemorrhage—a disease of later life, was the cause of death in 181 instances. Only four of the deaths occurred in persons below the age of 45 years.

Infantile Mortality.—With the exception of the year 1941, infantile mortality preserved a fairly regular level during the period 1941 to 1945. In 1941 the rate reached the figure of 120, a state of affairs not experienced since 1924. This figure was the highest in Scotland during that year and was shared only by one other Burgh—Port Glasgow. The next largest rates were recorded by Paisley 116, Hamilton 113 and Glasgow 111. In the subsequent years, the rates in Dumbarton were respectively 65, 70, 60 and 68. Congenital causes were responsible for slightly less than half the infant deaths, viz., 87 out of 179. Until the causes of congenital debility are better understood, the reduction in infant mortality is likely to be a very slow process.

The following table compares the figures, year by year, of the principal causes of death :—

| | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Heart Disease, ... ... ... ... | 74 | 82 | 87 | 68 | 75 |
| Cancer, ... ... ... ... ... | 37 | 33 | 40 | 36 | 45 |
| Respiratory Disease, ... ... ... | 52 | 32 | 41 | 29 | 32 |
| Tuberculosis—Pulmonary, ... ... | 20 | 19 | 25 | 17 | 16 |
| Non Pulmonary, ... | 5 | 10 | 5 | 11 | 7 |
| Total of Pul. and Non-Pul., ... | 25 | 29 | 30 | 28 | 23 |
| Infantile Deaths, ... ... ... ... | 53 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 31 |
| Cerebral Haemorrhage, ... ... | 35 | 31 | 32 | 38 | 45 |

## Comparison of Principal Vital Statistics with those of Scotland as a whole.

| | Birth Rate | | Marriage Rate | | Death Rate | | Epidemic Death Rate | | Infantile Mortality Rate | | Tuberculosis Death Rate | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dumbarton | Scotland | Dumbarton | Scotland | Dumbarton | Scotland | Dumbarton | Scotland | Dumbarton | Scotland | Dumbarton | Scotland |
| 1941 ... ... | 18.1 | 17.9 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 16.1 | 14.5 | 1.08 | 0.48 | 120 | 83 | 1.08 | 0.83 |
| 1942 ... ... | 19.6 | 18.1 | 7.6 | 9.5 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 0.17 | 0.21 | 65 | 69 | 1.25 | 0.80 |
| 1943 ... ... | 18.5 | 18.9 | 5.8 | 7.6 | 14.1 | 13.3 | 0.31 | 0.39 | 70 | 65 | 1.31 | 0.79 |
| 1944 ... ... | 22.1 | 19.2 | 5.7 | 7.4 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 0.04 | 0.18 | 60 | 65 | 1.23 | 0.79 |
| 1945 ... ... | 18.7 | 16.9 | 7.6 | 9.4 | 13.8 | 13.2 | 0.09 | 0.14 | 68 | 56 | 1.02 | 0.79 |

## Principal Vital Statistics during the last 30 years.

| Year. | Estimated Population. | Number of Births. | Birth Rate per 1000 of Population. | Number of Deaths. | Death Rate per 1000 of Population. | Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 Births. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1916 | 21,838 | 593 | 27.2 | 358 | 16.4 | 118 |
| 1917 | 22,028 | 567 | 25.7 | 316 | 14.3 | 97 |
| 1918 | 22,252 | 599 | 26.9 | 379 | 17.0 | 100 |
| 1919 | 22,282 | 550 | 24.7 | 319 | 14.3 | 93 |
| 1920 | 22,813 | 675 | 29.6 | 268 | 11.7 | 83 |
| 1921 | 22,933 | 613 | 26.7 | 308 | 13.4 | 90 |
| 1922 | 22,954 | 576 | 25.1 | 293 | 12.8 | 92 |
| 1923 | 22,742 | 525 | 23.1 | 269 | 11.8 | 86 |
| 1924 | 22,365 | 491 | 22.0 | 320 | 14.3 | 120 |
| 1925 | 22,885 | 480 | 21.0 | 287 | 12.5 | 56 |
| 1926 | 22,910 | 454 | 19.8 | 290 | 12.7 | 86 |
| 1927 | 22,782 | 469 | 20.6 | 295 | 12.9 | 90 |
| 1928 | 22,651 | 464 | 20.5 | 273 | 12.1 | 69 |
| 1929 | 23,039 | 469 | 20.4 | 321 | 13.9 | 98 |
| 1930 | 23,275 | 464 | 19.9 | 246 | 10.6 | 78 |
| 1931 | 21,591 | 414 | 19.2 | 306 | 15.3 | 82 |
| 1932 | 21,861 | 443 | 20·3 | 300 | 13.7 | 86 |
| 1933 | 21,882 | 379 | 17.3 | 260 | 11.9 | 92 |
| 1934 | 21,912 | 385 | 17.6 | 246 | 11.2 | 68 |
| 1935 | 22,001 | 395 | 18·0 | 275 | 12·5 | 94 |
| 1936 | 21,731 | 400 | 18.4 | 306 | 14·1 | 90 |
| 1937 | 21,813 | 390 | 17·9 | 286 | 13·1 | 69 |
| 1938 | 22,214 | 417 | 18·8 | 275 | 12·4 | 70 |
| 1939 | 22,612 | 425 | 18.8 | 264 | 12.2 | 59 |
| 1940 | 22,855 | 432 | 18.3 | 373 | 15·6 | 83 |
| 1941 | 23,200 | 441 | 18.1 | 375 | 16.1 | 120 |
| 1942 | 23,100 | 480 | 19.6 | 295 | 12.8 | 65 |
| 1943 | 22,824 | 456 | 18.5 | 321 | 14.1 | 70 |
| 1944 | 22,752 | 546 | 22.1 | 293 | 12.9 | 60 |
| 1945 | 22,644 | 458 | 18.7 | 312 | 13.8 | 68 |

## WATER SUPPLY.

The following report on Water Supply is a summary of annual reports submitted by the Burgh Engineer from 1941-1945 inclusive. The chlorination plant installed in July, 1940, between the filter beds and the clear water storage tank has continued to function satisfactorily, the Chlorine being added by means of infiltration. A monthly report on the state of chlorination is submitted to the Medical Officer of Health and consists of lists made at the clear water tank at the filters each day at mid-day. The tests yielded an almost constant result of 0.1 parts of Chlorine per million, with a very occasional 0.2 parts per million.

| | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Storage in Reservoirs (million gallons) ... ... | 407 | 407 | 407 | 407 | 407 |
| Minimum Water in Storage (million gallons) ... ... | 327 | 317 | 364 | 289 | 290 |
| Compensative Water in gallons per day ... ... ... | 554,286 | 554,286 | 554,286 | 554,286 | 554,286 |
| Mean Rainfall over Water Shed in inches ... ... | 37.90 | 49.77 | 53.18 | 49.55 | 49.67 |
| Bowling Reservoir — Annual Supply in gallons ... | 21,000,000 | 10,077,000 | 16,500,000 | 31,000,000 | 27,000,000 |
| Distribution — Annual Total Consumpt in gallons ... | 601,210,000 | 615,095,000 | 634,861,000 | 675,237,000 | 736,000,000 |
| Daily Domestic and Public Consumpt in gallons ... | 41.60 | 43.26 | 40.60 | 45.22 | 50 |
| Daily Industrial Consumpt in gallons ... ... ... | 30 | 30 | 35 | 35 | 37.70 |
| New Domestic Connections ... | 10 | 8 | 17 | 6 | 28 |
| Waste Notices Served for Defective Fittings ... | 2724 | 1924 | 2134 | 1901 | 3030 |

Pipe Laying.—No new pipes were laid until 1944.

In 1944 new mains were laid as follows :—

| | Yds. Laid | New Valves | New Hydrants |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brucehill Housing Scheme— | | | |
| 4-in. diameter main, ... | 280 | 3 | 1 |
| Townend Housing Scheme— | | | |
| 4-in. diameter main, ... | 395 | — | — |
| 3-in. diameter main, ... | 30 | 4 | 3 |
| Emergency Connection across River Leven— | | | |
| 4-in. diameter main, ... | 160 | 5 | — |
| | 865 | 12 | 4 |

In 1945 new mains were laid in connection with the new housing scheme at Townend, temporary houses at High Mains, and private houses at Boghead Road, as follows :—

| | Yds. Laid | New Valves | New Hydrants |
|---|---|---|---|
| Townend— | | | |
| 4-in. diameter main, ... | 165 | 1 | — |
| High Mains— | | | |
| 6-in diameter main, ... | 180 | 1 | 3 |
| 4-in. diameter main, ... | 400 | 6 | 3 |
| Boghead Road— | | | |
| 4-in. diameter main, ... | 55 | 1 | — |
| | 800 | 9 | 6 |

Attention is drawn to the increase in domestic and public consumption in 1945 and is attributed to the great increase in defective fittings which, in turn, are attributed to

(1) Inferior quality washers.

(2) Delay in attention due to shortage of labour in plumbing trade.

Reservoirs.—In 1944, a leakage developed in Loch Humphrey increasing to 161,000 gallons per day in November. This was sealed off in April, 1945, by the cementation process entailing 50 bores 25 feet deep and 85 tons of cement.

Filters.—During 1944 and 1945 filtration was severely taxed and considerable labour was involved in keeping the filters clean enough to allow of maximum filtration. On occasion, other methods had to be resorted to in order to keep up the supply. The Burgh Engineer drew attention to the situation at the filters and considered the Department of Health should be pressed to disclose their plans for the area.

Civil Defence.—Air raid damage occurred during May, 1941, to the following mains:—

9-in. main at foot of Garshake.
6-in. main in Stirling Road.
3-in. main in Wallace Street.

The old 3-in. mains at Dixon Drive and Shore Road were found inadequate for fire fighting and were replaced in 1941 by 4-in. mains.

## DRAINAGE.

During the period 1941 to 1945, difficulties arose in maintaining and servicing the plant, partly due to lack of personnel and partly to the difficulty of securing replacement parts and repairs. As a result of this, sewage was passed into the River Clyde, above Dumbarton Rock, without the preliminary treatment intended.

Complaints were also received regarding discharge of sewage in the vicinity of the Distillery. The pumps, three in number, were found to be inadequate at high tide and it was apparent that river water from the Leven was making its way into the Sewage System augmenting the volume in the sewers beyond the capacity of the pumps. In addition, silt collected in the pump chambers at an inordinate rate and must be presumed to be due to the same cause. As a result, inadequacy of pump action allowed damming up of the liquid sewage and caused the overflow to come into operation, thus permitting the emission of sewage to the River Leven in the vicinity of the Distillery even at low tide. Attention to the removal of silt obviated the latter but the nature of the defect made recurrence inevitable from time to time.

## RIVER POLLUTION.

Apart from the instances before mentioned, pollution of the Leven in the vicinity of Dumbarton did not call for comment and was confined to the effluent from a few small sewers on the south bank and from the County Sewage Works at Dalmonach.

## HOUSING.

The state of housing throughout the country has so frequently been referred to in the public press that it would be superfluous to generalise on the situation. In so far as the local community is concerned, several comments fall to be made. The needs of war-time industry in the earlier parts of the period necessitated an influx of personnel from other parts of the country who (in some cases with their families) set about finding accommodation, either by purchase, sub-let or lodgings. In a town already suffering for many years under conditions of overcrowding this was not calculated to improve the health of the community. The gradual deterioration of property not compensated for by new building, accentuated the ill effects of overcrowding and standards set up prior to the war in council houses, went to the wall. While the actual number of council houses sub-let or let in lodging was not ascertainable, general observation led to the conclusion that it was very considerable. Newly married couples took up house with parents or other relatives. Families, small at the out-break of war had often doubled in numbers, and those who were children had become adults with corresponding demands on space.

A further factor which has obtained less publicity but has been operating for many years now, is the change in the size of family. This has been particularly noticeable in Dumbarton. With a population which has not altered to a marked extent, the number of houses required has increased substantially. This is due in part to the fact that larger families constituting a unit in the past and occupying one house, have resolved themselves into a much larger number of smaller families, each requiring separate homes. In other words there are relatively more adults in the population and fewer children. Where there are more adults of marriageable age, relatively more houses will be required.

It is hardly necessary to emphasise the importance of overcrowding on health in general, but its role in the spread of infection and child mortality is sufficiently serious to demand constant repetition. In this respect the worst offenders are tuberculosis, measles, whooping-cough and infantile gastro-enteritis. Less serious in their immediate consequence but also encouraged by overcrowding are dysentery and the common cold, the latter being particularly serious as the starting point of bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia and other respiratory complaints which are particularly fatal in the old and the very young.

UNFIT HOUSES.—Very little was done by way of condemning property during the last five years. The choice always lay between providing a shelter as against no home at all and in the circumstances the former attitude had to prevail. From time to time demands were made by the public for the opening up of properties previously condemned and closed, but these were successfully resisted, as in almost every case the property was uninhabitable, short of rebuilding.

The property at 13 Quay Place was demolished and this comprised four houses.

The following houses were demolished as a result of enemy action :—

| Address | No. of Houses |
|---|---|
| Achnacroish, Dumbuck Road, ... ... ... | 1 |
| Fassaig, Dumbuck Road, ... ... ... | 1 |
| Cruachin, Dumbuck Road, ... ... ... | 1 |
| Rethon, Round Riding Road, ... ... ... | 1 |
| 8 Levengrove Terrace, ... ... ... ... | 4 |
| 1 Veir Terrace, ... ... ... ... ... | 6 |
| 20 George Street, ... ... ... ... | 9 |
| 107-119 Glasgow Road, ... ... ... | 14 |
| 121 Glasgow Road, ... ... ... ... | 6 |
| 76-78 Glasgow Road, ... ... ... ... | 8 |
| 80-84 Glasgow Road, ... ... ... ... | 8 |
| 86 Glasgow Road, ... ... ... | 6 |
| 4-8 Wallace Street, ... ... ... ... | 13 |
| 10-12 Wallace Street, ... ... ... ... | 9 |
| 14-16 Wallace Street, ... ... ... ... | 9 |
| Total, | 96 |

Dean of Guild Court Linings for new houses granted during the period 1941-45 inclusive were as follows:—

1941—Nil.
1942—Nil.
1943—Dumbarton Town Council—50 houses; Silverton and Brucehill.
1944—Dumbarton Town Council—50 houses; Townend.
1945—Dumbarton Town Council—50 Temporary houses; High Mains.
Dumbarton Town Council—122 houses; Round Riding Road.
Scottish Special Housing Association—3 houses.

A considerable number of tenants whose houses were destroyed by enemy action were rehoused in new council houses as they became ready, but there were still a few at the end of 1945 who remained in temporary accommodation of their own finding and were still seeking assistance from the Local Authority.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The accompanying tables illustrate the incidence of infectious disease throughout the years 1941 to 1945 inclusive. Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Pneumonia were the largest contributors to the list. Considerable variations occurred in the two former, but Pneumonia was a much more constant factor. The mortality rate for the principal epidemic diseases compared with that for the whole of Scotland are set out below.

The principal epidemic diseases are Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, Cerebro Spinal Fever, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Influenza and Measles. It will be observed that the rate has been consistently below that for Scotland as a whole, with the exception of 1941.

| | Dumbarton | Scotland |
|---|---|---|
| 1941 ... ... | 1.08 | 0.48 |
| 1942 ... ... | 0.17 | 0.21 |
| 1943 ... ... | 0.31 | 0.39 |
| 1944 ... ... | 0.04 | 0.18 |
| 1945 ... ... | 0.09 | 0.14 |

In general terms, the incidence of illness and mortality due to infectious disease was unprecedently small for war years and, with the exception of Diphtheria in 1941, no disease reached epidemic proportions. On the contrary, the comparative absence of Measles and to a less extent Whooping Cough in the latter four years was particularly striking. It is not possible to ascribe definite reasons for this, but the better distribution of food and the vitamin supplements may not be unconnected with this state of affairs.

Epidemics in Cerebro Spinal Fever and Poliomyelitis, about which Health Authorities had been constantly apprehensive, did not materialise and the actual numbers were, in fact, below those of ordinary peace-time years.

The only new feature in the field of infectious disease was the power given under the Scabies Order to deal with verminous conditions and, as the name implies, dealt chiefly with Scabies. The actual Scheme came into operation in June, 1942, and the numbers were such, at the beginning, as to require the services of the Civil Defence personnel and the use of premises and equipment at the Welfare First Aid Post. Until the end of December 1945, 2,135 cases involving 11,876 treatments were dealt with on account of Scabies. These figures represented some 500 families. In addition, 354 cases involving 497 treatments were dealt with for verminous conditions of the head. Body vermin were encountered in several families and individuals were treated at Townend Hospital.

It is not intended to devote detailed remarks to all the infectious diseases but only in so far as they are the subjects of particular importance and, with this aim in view, the following points are made.

Diphtheria constituted by for and away the largest single problem in dealing with infectious disease, not only on account of the numbers encountered but by reason of the fact that the gravis organism (the most deadly type) was rapidly assuming responsibility for an increasing number of cases. Although this report deals with the years 1941 to

1945 inclusive, it may be mentioned that the incidence of Diphtheria had been rapidly increasing since the latter part of 1939. In the year 1938, 46 cases were notified, in 1939 the number increased to 127 and in 1940 to 245.

In 1941, the first year dealt with in the present report, the number fell rapidly to 191 and it was evident in the latter months of the year that the epidemic had ceased. While it is a commonplace of medical history to find that epidemics burn themselves out, it does not seem to be straining the facts to ascribe the sudden decline to the introduction of diphtheria immunisation in the latter part of 1940. The most important result of this has been not so much the decline in incidence of Diphtheria but the improved mortality rate. So much 's this the case that a death from Diphtheria in an immunised person has become a rarity evoking particular interest and investigation.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION STATISTICS.—Free immunisation in Dumbarton commenced in the autumn of 1940. Owing to the difficulty of procuring immunising material, the Department of Health took in hand to supply it to Local Authorities free of charge. Local doctors were supplied for the purpose of dealing with patients who preferred to be treated privately, but the bulk of immunisation was carried out in the schools by the County Council and in the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic belonging to the Burgh. The numbers dealt with in the latter premises are appended.

FIGURES OF DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

|  |  | Total Deaths from Diphtheria |  |
|---|---|---|---|
|  |  | Immunised | Non-Immunised |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1941 | 601 | — | 1 |
| 1942 | 330 | 1 | 2 |
| 1943 | 181 | — | 2 |
| 1944 | 243 | — | 1 |
| 1945 | 274 | — | 1 |

In the above table Column (2) represents the number of children immunised at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. The great bulk of these children ranged in ages from one to four years but, exceptionally, children above this age were immunised where a risk of their being neglected altogether occurred. Column (3) shows the number of deaths among immunised children and Column (4) in the non-immunised. The solitary case mentioned in Column (3) died from Laryngitis and the bacteriological findings were doubtful. The figures, therefore, speak for themselves as far as their influence on mortality is concerned. A total of 7 non-immunised children as compared with one doubtful case in immunised children requires no further comment.

DYSENTERY.—While notifications in respect of this disease were never large, it is suspected that recurrent outbreaks of Diarrhoea were due to this cause. In many instances so mild was the complaint that doctors were not consulted. In the few cases in which it was thought worth while to enlist the services of the Bacteriological Department a sonne bacillus was discovered. In 1942, when most cases were notified, the milk supply was suspected and a milker and his family at a local farm were found to be suffering from the disease. Removal of this source of infection resulted in a subsidence in the number of cases at that particular time. No common source of infection was found on the other occasions.

INFLUENZA was prevalent in 1943, the general period of illness being one week. There were, however, 5 deaths ascribed to this cause and no doubt influenzal pneumonia was somewhat more common than the notifications suggested. A recurrence of mild type took place in the latter half of 1945 and although many were affected for short periods, pneumonia was not reported.

ACUTE PRIMARY PNEUMONIA remained the most consistent in incidence of all the infections, the number varying within small limits from year to year. The mortality showed a remarkable variation from year to year suggesting differences in the virulence or type of infecting organisms. The percentage of cases dying from the disease was:—

| 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 per cent. | 14 per cent. | 18 per cent. | 21 per cent. | 7 per cent |

Prior to the use of sulphonamide preparations, the general run of mortality was in the neighbourhood of 30 per cent. It is to be borne in mind, however, that many cases at the present day are aborted by the use of sulphonamides and never reach the stage of notification which, in the case of pneumonia, is often only a preliminary to hospitalisation.

Scarlet Fever.—The occurrence of this disease has been on the up grade since 1941 to the present time. Prior to 1941, a minor epidemic consisting of 147 cases in 1939 followed by a fall to 66 cases in 1940 had sifted most of the susceptibles at that time and, as a result, the year 1941 witnessed the small number of 19 cases. The type was never of a serious nature and no deaths occurred during the whole five years.

The three diseases Pneumonia, Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever constituted 83 per cent. of the cases admitted to hospital during the five years 1941 to 1945.

Isolation Accommodation.—For ordinary purposes, that is to say during non-epidemic periods, the accommodation for infectious diseases throughout the County is adequate in amount though not in type. At an early stage in the war it was realised that only by a combination or pool of the resources throughout the County could the problem be envisaged without undue alarm. Provision for the Forces in the district was not completely covered by this arrangement and, accordingly, the Department of Health provided emergency infectious disease units at Camis-Eskan and Milngavie in mansion houses. Even the total accommodation thus obtained was barely adequate to cope with the Diphtheria epidemic and, although the worst was past in 1941, the effects were still felt.

What is true of the adequacy in amount of accommodation is, however, far from the truth in the type of accommodation available throughout the County consisting as it does for the most part of small isolation hospitals, originally built to isolate three diseases, Diphtheria, Typhoid and Scarlet Fever. Repeated attempts have been made to modernise the accommodation at the Joint Fever Hospital, Cardross Road, especially in the matter of cubicle wards, but each attempt has met with failure. Improvements have been made in the heating of the pneumonia ward by installation of radiators replacing the old central fire system and similar improvements to the scarlet ward were scheduled at the end of 1945.

The only hospital with cubicle accommodation in the County is Lennox Fever Hospital and, with the multiplicity of infectious complaints hospitalised at the present day, such accommodation is wholly inadequate.

Repeated requests for the installation of electricity have fallen through for a variety of reasons and there still appears to be obstacles in the way of securing permits for this purpose.

# INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

## Number of cases of Infectious Disease coming to notice of Medical Officer of Health in years 1941 to 1945.

| Disease | 1941 |  | 1942 |  | 1943 |  | 1944 |  | 1945 |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | All Ages. | Removed. | All Ages. | Removed. | All Ages. | Removed. | All Ages. | Removed. | All Ages. | Removed. |
| Cerebro Spinal Fever ... ... | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| Diphtheria ... ... ... ... | 191 | 190 | 26 | 26 | 34 | 34 | 62 | 62 | 56 | 56 |
| Dysentery ... ... ... ... | — | — | 9 | 4 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Encephalitis Lethargica ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| Erysipelas ... ... ... ... | 4 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 4 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... | 3 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal ... | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Pneumonia, Acute Primary ... | 73 | 66 | 59 | 52 | 77 | 68 | 70 | 67 | 60 | 52 |
| Poliomyelitis Acute ... ... | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Puerperal Fever ... ... ... | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia ... ... | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Scarlet Fever ... ... ... | 19 | 18 | 36 | 33 | 35 | 31 | 41 | 37 | 66 | 65 |
| Smallpox ... ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tuberculosis, Pulmonary ... | 35 | 16 | 25 | 16 | 51 | 25 | 38 | 16 | 32 | 15 |
| Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary ... | 8 | 2 | 20 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 19 | 11 | 16 | 4 |
| Typhoid Fever ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Para Typhoid A ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Para Typhoid B ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Total ... | 343 | 303 | 192 | 152 | 213 | 171 | 245 | 201 | 249 | 207 |

## SCABIES ORDER.

The prevalence of Scabies throughout the general population, existing for many years but accentuated by war conditions, made it imperative to effect some means of controlling this inconvenient, if minor, complaint. The discovery of Benzyl Benzoate as a remedial agent made it possible to treat the condition with almost unqualified success provided that patients could be kept under control and dealt with according to a prescribed form of treatment. The Scabies Order made this possible and the necessary administration, personnel and premises were found ready to hand in the existing Civil Defence organisation. A Scheme was prepared and a start was made in the Civil Defence premises at the Welfare Hall, West Bridgend, in 1941. Some difficulty was encountered at the beginning due to patients defaulting or refusing treatment but this was quickly remedied by the submission of names to the Procurator Fiscal who took proceedings in a representative number of cases. The publicity given to the prosecutions had a salutary effect. The success of the undertaking, which can be judged from the appended table, was in great measure due to the fact that a nurse was appointed for the purposes of the Scabies Order. Besides attending to the clinical aspect of the complaint, her services were utilised in visiting homes, issuing the necessary forms and detecting Scabies in the schools. The large numbers in attendance at the commencement taxed the resources of the Civil Defence personnel and it was a matter for congratulation that reduction in Civil Defence staffs did not come about until considerable inroads had been made on the problem.

With the closure of Civil Defence premises new accommodation was found at Hartfield School Clinic, where treatment has been carried on since.

Scabies, Etc.

| | For Year Ending | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | June 1943 | June 1944 | June 1945 |
| Number of patients treated for Scabies, ... ... ... | 926 | 568 | 521 |
| Number of Treatments, ... | 6593 | 2946 | 1887 |
| Number of Families, ... ... | 171 | 112 | 145 |
| Number of patients treated for Verminous Heads, ... | — | 280 | 52 |
| Number of Treatments, ... | — | 306 | 149 |

## TUBERCULOSIS.

A general study of the Tables appended, together with reference to preceding annual reports, disclosed the fact that in 1939 a low record in tuberculosis mortality was reached, and almost a low record in the number of notifications. Thereafter, a rapid rise in mortality and a still more rapid rise in notification took place, until 1943 when a peak was reached almost rivalling the 1926 situation in the case of mortality, and actually surpassing the number of notifications in any of the previous fifteen years. In 1944, a decline in both deaths and notification rate had set in and a further fall was observed in 1945.

In so far as any relationship between pulmonary and non-pulmonary disease can be gauged from statistical tables, it is to be noted that, in general, a rise in pulmonary disease is followed by a rise in non-pulmonary the following year. This bears out the current belief that infective tuberculous pulmonary disease gives rise to most cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, the time lag representing the period during which the disease is developing. This contention is further born out by the prevalence of Tuberculous Meningitis among the non-pulmonary cases, in which the causal organism was invariably found to be a human strain. The absence of any serious increase in the frequency of tuberculosis in milk further supports the view that by far the biggest majority of non-pulmonary cases has been infected by persons suffering from active open lung disease. Especially in the case of Tuberculous Meningitis did the investigation of contacts disclose the presence of pulmonary disease in close contact with the patient.

### Age Incidence in Tuberculosis of the Lungs during the Five Year Period 1941-1945 Inclusive.

111 cases between the ages of 15 and 35 were notified, as compared with 70 in all other age groups. Besides being most common in the 15-35 groups, it is also most fatal at these ages.

In the case of non-pulmonary disease, only 14 out of a total of 70 notified during the same period occurred after the age of 25. 37 died and of this number, 26 died within a month of notification.

The largest proportion of non-pulmonary cases was glandular, meningeal and spinal in that order of frequency. Renal Tuberculosis was almost entirely absent and a few abdominal cases were noted, but lupus and dactylitis were never encountered at all. Several cases developed multiple lesions but of soft tissues.

The most alarming feature of non-pulmonary disease was the unduly high proportion of meningeal cases and these, being invariably fatal, were responsible for unusually high non-pulmonary mortality.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—The most acute and intractable type occurred in young females and was frequently in an advanced stage when discovered.

CAUSES OF INCREASED TUBERCULOSIS RATE.—The increase in tuberculosis has come to be regarded as an inevitable accompaniment of war conditions. During the period 1939-45, practically every country in Europe has shown an increased incidence of the disease, some to an alarming extent. The only black spot on the health of Britain during war has been the rise in the number of tuberculosis cases, but even so, this country escaped lightly compared with many other European Countries. A great many causes operated to bring this state of affairs about and each country suffered proportionately to the frequency and severity of these conditions prevailing within their boundaries. The chief among these conditions are briefly referred to below.

MALNUTRITION played a smaller part in Britain than in most other European Countries, and there is little doubt that had our food supplies been less adequate, a very much greater incidence of tuberculosis might have been expected. It is worth noting that while the distribution of milk was much better than prior to the war, the supplies of fresh fruit, vegetables and meat, to say nothing of eggs, was very much less all round. In the case of butter, cheese and fats, there is some doubt whether the general working population were less well off than before the war.

HOUSING CONDITIONS certainly deteriorated, both in respect of property and overcrowding, and without doubt, contributed to the spread of infection once it became established. In this connection the black-out also played a part in so far as it frequently prevented adequate ventilation and in the case of factories, the adequate admission of sunlight.

LACK OF SANATORIUM ACCOMMODATION played an important part in as much as infectious cases were often forced to remain at home and infect other members of the household.

WORKING CONDITIONS and the general strain imposed on all classes of the population, by increased hours of work and lack of facilities for healthy recreation, contributed to an extent which can never be gauged with any degree of accuracy. Many other minor causes played a part, such as, inadequacy of beds and nursing staff, anxiety, actual war service amongst constitutionally unsound persons, and the recognition of early cases by mass radiography, but the main factors were undoubtedly the first four.

INDOOR INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.—The lack of adequate bed accommodation has already been referred to, but no less important in the latter years of the war was the lack of nursing staff which prevented the use of beds in sanatoria otherwise available. Those conditions still prevail and little has been done to rectify the position. The Department of Health made some attempt to relieve the position by making available beds in Emergency Hospitals. Full advantage was not taken of this step in Dumbarton to begin with, on account of the difficulty of persuading patients to accept accommodation far from their own homes, but in a very short time it became essential to accept whatever beds were available, no matter how distantly they might be situated.

A Joint Committee of representatives from the Burgh, County and Clydebank was formed with a view to exploring the possibility of securing temporary accommodation in buildings of the mansion house type within the County, but in spite of repeated attempts over a period of two years it was impossible to find any building which lent itself to conversion for sanatorium purposes. Ultimately, the County Council decided to utilise Camis-Eskan House for their own purposes, with a promise to assist the Burgh should there be any vacancies. Up to the present, no admissions have been secured.

In contrast to the depressing picture of accommodation for Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the establishment of a pleurisy unit at Bridge of Earn marked a welcome advance in treatment and enabled all cases of pleurisy requiring hospital to be accommodated

The following tables show the sanatoria used and the number of patients dealt with.

| | 1941 | | 1942 | | 1943 | | 1944 | | 1945 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| PULMONARY— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridge of Weir ... ... | 13 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| Helensburgh ... ... | 1 | 4 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Lanfine Home ... ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Longriggend ... ... | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 4 | — | 5 | — | 2 |
| Grampian Sanatorium ... | 1 | — | 5 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 8 |
| Shotts ... ... ... | 1 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Dumbarton Joint ... ... | 11 | 1 | 11 | — | 14 | — | 12 | — | 8 | — |
| Hairmyres Hospital ... | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Lennox Hospital ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Robroyston Hospital ... | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Law Junction ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 3 |
| Bridge of Earn ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Townend Hospital ... | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total ... ... ... | 29 | 13 | 31 | 10 | 34 | 17 | 29 | 24 | 29 | 26 |
| NON-PULMONARY— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dumbarton Joint ... ... | 1 | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | 5 | 1 | — | — |
| St. Andrew's Home ... | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 9 |
| Hairmyres Hospital ... | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — |
| Gartcosh ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Camis-Eskan ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| Stonehouse ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Ruchill ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Largs ... ... ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total ... ... ... | 33 | 16 | 40 | 16 | 51 | 23 | 43 | 37 | 36 | 36 |

Outdoor Institutional Treatment.—The Tuberculosis Clinic continued to be held as in previous years and dealt with domiciliary and post sanatorium cases, as well as suspects who were referred in increasingly large numbers. Contacts were also dealt with at this Clinic and arrangements made for Artificial Pneumothorax, X-ray, sanatorium treatment, tuberculosis allowances and domiciliary grants of free milk. Additional work was incurred by the examination of cases referred from Military Boards, examination of prospective nurses, and the reporting of notified cases in their age groups to the National Service Authorities. The completion of food certificates and departmental returns also occupied a not inconsiderable proportion of the time.

During the period 1941-1945 inclusive, the following consultations, etc., were held at the Tuberculosis Clinic:—

| | Consultations | Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment | | Domiciliary Treatment No. of Persons Receiving D.T. | No. of Grants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | M. | F. | | |
| 1941 ... | 243 | 3 | 4 | 18 | 89 |
| 1942 ... | 207 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 69 |
| 1943 ... | 337 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 68 |
| 1944 ... | 440 | 3 | 5 | 13 | 47 |
| 1945 ... | 396 | 3 | 7 | 19 | 64 |

Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment was carried out by a Glasgow Specialist and at the Glasgow Corporation Clinic, Baird Street.

X-Ray Examination was carried out as formerly by Dr. Bruce MacLean, 12 Newton Place, Glasgow, and were as follows:—1941—58; 1942—80; 1943—133; 1944—188; 1945—166.

Actinotherapy.—The number of cases receiving treatment was as follows:—1941—4; 1942—8; 1943—5; 1944—4; 1945—3.

TUBERCULOSIS ALLOWANCES.—The scheme for operating the Tuberculosis Allowances came into operation in June, 1943. The Public Health Committee through the Medical Officer of Health initiated the scheme locally but after a few months the investigating and financial aspects of the Scheme were put into the hands of Director of Social Welfare, in accordance with the practice of many other Authorities. The following figures relate to the Scheme since its commencement.

### TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT ALLOWANCES.
### Position at 30th November, 1945.

Number of Applications:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Received since commencement of Scheme, ... | | 46 |
| 2. Withdrawn, ... ... ... ... ... | | 1 |
| 3. Granted, ... ... ... ... ... | | 41 |
| 4. Rejected (*a*) on medical grounds, ... | 2 | |
| (*b*) on financial grounds, ... | 2 | |
| | — | 4 |

Number of applicants to whom allowances are at present payable, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 15

Number of applicants who have ceased to receive allowances:—

(*a*) on recovery, 20; (*b*) on death, 1; (*c*) temporarily, by reason of being in an institution, 2; (*d*) otherwise, 3.

Number of persons to whom allowances have been granted or continued while they were engaged in employment—normally part-time—approved by the Local Authority as a part of treatment:—

(*a*) Allowances granted or continued since commencement of Scheme, 2

(*b*) Allowances at present in payment, 0.

Total amount of allowances paid from beginning of Scheme:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) up to 15th May, 1944, ... ... ... | £491 | 4 | 3 |
| (2) 16th May—15th November, 1944, ... | 449 | 14 | 10 |
| (3) 16th November, 1944—15th November, 1945, ... ... ... ... | 887 | 13 | 6 |

It should be noted that the above sums are recoverable in full from the Government.

In criticism of the Scheme, it may be pointed out that the allowances are little better than the ordinary Public Assistance Scales, and are applicable only to persons with a reasonable chance of resuming work, thereby causing invidious distinctions and serious mental distress to patients unlikely to recover.

REHOUSING OF TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS.—The Town Council made special efforts during the war years to re-house tuberculous patients with the limited numbers of houses at their disposal. On the introduction of the points scheme for allocating houses, cases of tuberculosis had perforce to take their turn with persons suffering from other conditions, not necessarily illness, such as overcrowding, bad construction, etc., and although in pointage tuberculosis was more heavily weighted than other conditions, in general, the tuberculous family did not come off so well as in the period before the introduction of the points system.

The numbers rehoused in their respective years are as follows:—1941—2; 1942—6; 1943—10; 1944—14; 1945—9.

TUBERCULOSIS VISITATION.—The increase in the number of cases necessitated a very considerable increase in the amount of visitation. Apart from this natural increase, however, it was felt that greater frequency of visitation was necessary and in effect the visitation was disproportionately greater than the increase in the number of cases. The total number of visits by the Medical Officer and Nurses in the 1941-45 period was as follows:—1941—256; 1942—162; 1943—303; 1944—333; 1945—385.

COMPARISON OF TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY WITH OTHER DISTRICTS.—The death rate in Dumbarton from Tuberculosis during the period 1941-1945 inclusive, compared with the rest of Scotland, was as follows:—

| | DUMBARTON | | SCOTLAND | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Mortality | Respiratory Mortality | Total Mortality | Respiratory Mortality |
| 1941 | 1.08 | 0.86 | 0.83 | 0.62 |
| 1942 | 1.05 | 0.82 | 0.80 | 0.61 |
| 1943 | 1.31 | 1.10 | 0.79 | 0.59 |
| 1944 | 1.23 | 0.75 | 0.79 | 0.59 |
| 1945 | 1.02 | 0.71 | 0.79 | 0.60 |

Owing to the absence of general information about the Tuberculosis Mortality in other districts, it is not possible to make a comparison for the years 1941-1944 inclusive; in the Registrar General's Return for 1945, however, the figures have again become available and disclose that in that year Dumbarton occupied sixth highest place in the total tuberculosis death rate, being surpassed only by Rutherglen, Hamilton, Clydebank, Greenock and Glasgow. The general rate for large Burghs was 0.99, whereas other districts averaged 0.55 per 1,000 of population.

All Burghs with a rate of more than 0.7 with the exception of Dundee were situated in the West or industrial belt of Scotland.

The figure of 1.02 last year, represents considerably more than double, while in 1943 it was practically treble the figure of 0.44 for 1939.

The following table illustrates the Tuberculosis Mortality during the last 21 years:—

| Year. | Pulmonary. | Non-Pulmonary. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | 24 | 10 | 34 |
| 1926 | 22 | 9 | 31 |
| 1927 | 15 | 5 | 20 |
| 1928 | 14 | 9 | 23 |
| 1929 | 20 | 3 | 23 |
| 1930 | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| 1931 | 10 | 7 | 17 |
| 1932 | 16 | 6 | 22 |
| 1933 | 15 | 8 | 23 |
| 1934 | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| 1935 | 13 | — | 13 |
| 1936 | 18 | 2 | 20 |
| 1937 | 14 | 4 | 18 |
| 1938 | 14 | 2 | 16 |
| 1939 | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| 1940 | 10 | 7 | 17 |
| 1941 | 21 | 5 | 26 |
| 1942 | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| 1943 | 25 | 5 | 30 |
| 1944 | 17 | 11 | 28 |
| 1945 | 19 | 6 | 25 |
| **Totals** | 333 | 120 | 453 |

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NOTIFICATIONS.

| Year. | Pulmonary. | Non-Pulmonary. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | 22 | 31 | 53 |
| 1928 | 24 | 33 | 57 |
| 1929 | 25 | 32 | 57 |
| 1930 | 21 | 36 | 57 |
| 1931 | 30 | 21 | 51 |
| 1932 | 21 | 33 | 54 |
| 1933 | 25 | 24 | 49 |
| 1934 | 12 | 15 | 27 |
| 1935 | 26 | 9 | 35 |
| 1936 | 17 | 7 | 24 |
| 1937 | 12 | 10 | 22 |
| 1938 | 23 | 9 | 32 |
| 1939 | 19 | 5 | 24 |
| 1940 | 21 | 11 | 32 |
| 1941 | 35 | 7 | 42 |
| 1942 | 25 | 20 | 45 |
| 1943 | 51 | 8 | 59 |
| 1944 | 38 | 19 | 57 |
| 1945 | 32 | 16 | 48 |

## TUBERCULOSIS—STATISTICAL RETURNS, 1941.

### 1. Return of Cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year ended 31st December, 1941.

| | | No. of Cases notified as suffering from Tuberculosis. | | | | | | | | | No. of cases notified during year in which diagnosis of Tuberculosis has been confirmed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Age—Groups. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 15. | 15 and under 25. | 25 and under 35. | 35 and under 45. | 45 and under 65. | 65 and upwards. | Total. | Under 15. | 15 and upwards. |
| Pulmonary, | Males | 2 | ... | 1 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 6 | ... | 27 | 3 | 22 |
| | Females... | | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | 8 | 1 | 6 |
| Non-Pulmon. | Males | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| | Females... | | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 2 |

### 2. Return showing the number of Cases which received Treatment under the Tuberculosis Scheme in Sanatoria or other Institutions during the year ended 31st December, 1941.

| | | | Number of Patients. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | In Institutions on 1st January, 1941. | Admitted during the year. | Discharged during the year. | Died in the Institutions. | | In Institutions on 31st Dec., 1941. |
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Pulmonary, | A | Males, - | 10 | 17 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 13 |
| | | Females, - | 5 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| | C | Males, - | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | Females, - | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Non Pulmon. | A | Males, - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2* |
| | | Females, - | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | C | Males, - | 1* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Females, - | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | Total, | 19 | 30 | 19 | 5 | 2 | 23 |

Column 4 shows those who were in final residence 28 days or over.

Column 5 shows those who were in final residence under 28 days.

*Now 15 years of age.

3. Return of Number of Persons resident in the area at 31st December, 1941, who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

| | | Number of Cases. Age—Groups. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 15. | 15 and under 25. | 25 and under 35. | 35 and under 45. | 45 and under 65. | 65 and upwards. | Total. |
| **PULMONARY—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sputum not present, | Males, | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | ... | 12 |
| | Females, | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 6 |
| Sputum present but not examined, | Males, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli found, | Males, | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 25 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 8 | 5 | 2 | ... | 21 |
| Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli never found, | Males, | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 10 | ... | 23 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 4 | ... | 10 |
| Pulmonary Total, - - - - | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 19 | 24 | 20 | 29 | 1 | 99 |
| **NON-PULMONARY—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abdominal, - - - | Males, | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 5 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 5 |
| Spine, - - - - | Males, | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Females, | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | . | ... | 2 |
| Bones and Joints (exclusive of Spine), | Males, | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 |
| | Females, | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | .. | 5 |
| Superficial Glands, - | Males, | ... | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 11 |
| | Females, | ... | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | 16 |
| Lupus, - - - - | Males, | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 5 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | .. | 1 |
| Other Parts or Organs, - | Males, | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 |
| Non-Pulmonary Total, - - - | | ... | 9 | 4 | 23 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 62 |
| Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Totals, | | 2 | 10 | 7 | 42 | 35 | 28 | 35 | 2 | 161 |

4. Return of Number of Persons who died from Tuberculosis in the area during the year ended 31st December, 1941, with particulars as to period elapsing between notification and death and between discharge from an institution and death.

| | Pulmonary. | | Non-Pulmonary. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Number of Persons who died from Tuberculosis, | 14 | 7 | 1 | 4 |
| Of whom | | | | |
| Not notified or notified only at or after death, | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Notified less than 1 month before death, - | 3 | ... | ... | 1 |
| ,, from 1 to 3 months ,, - | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| ,, from 3 to 6 ,, ,, - | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| ,, from 6 to 12 ,, ,, - | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ,, from 1 to 2 years, ,, - | 3 | 1 | ... | ... |
| ,, over 2 years ,, - | 6 | 4 | 1 | ... |
| Number who died within 28 days after discharge from Institution, - - - - - - - | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from Institution,- - - - - - | 5 | 2 | ... | ... |

## TUBERCULOSIS—STATISTICAL RETURNS, 1942.

1. Return of Cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year ended 31st December, 1942.

|  |  | No. of Cases notified as suffering from Tuberculosis. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | No. of cases notified during year in which diagnosis of Tuberculosis has been confirmed |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  | Age—Groups. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 15. | 15 and under 25. | 25 and under 35. | 35 and under 45. | 45 and under 65. | 65 and upwards. | Total. | Under 15. | 15 and upwards. |
| Pulmonary, | Males | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 |
|  | Females | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | ... | 13 | 1 | 11 |
| Non-Pulmon. | Males | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 13 | 8 | 5 |
|  | Females | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 4 | 3 |

2. Return showing the number of Cases which received Treatment under the Tuberculosis Scheme in Sanatoria or other Institutions during the year ended 31st December, 1942.

|  |  |  | Number of Patients. |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | In Institutions on 1st January, 1942. | Admitted during the year. | Discharged during the year. | Died in the Institutions. |  | In Institutions on 31st Dec., 1942. |
|  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Pulmonary, | A | Males, - | 13 | 17 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 13 |
|  |  | Females, - | 5 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | 8 |
|  | C | Males, - | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
|  |  | Females, - | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Non-Pulmon. | A | Males, - | 2 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | 5 |
|  |  | Females, - | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
|  | C | Males, - | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... |
|  |  | Females, - | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
|  |  | Total, | 23 | 33 | 14 | 8 | 3 | 31 |

Column 4 shows those who were in final residence 28 days or over.
Column 5 shows those who were in final residence under 28 days.

3. Return of Number of Persons resident in the area at 31st December, 1942, who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

| | | Number of Cases. | | | | Age—Groups. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 15. | 15 and under 25. | 25 and under 35. | 35 and under 45. | 45 and under 65. | 65 and upwards. | Total. |
| **PULMONARY—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sputum not present, | Males, | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | ... | 12 |
| | Females, | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | 9 |
| Sputum present but not examined, | Males, | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Females, | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli found, | Males, | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 23 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 9 | 7 | 3 | ... | 25 |
| Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli never found, | Males, | 1 | ... | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 11 | ... | 25 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 5 | ... | 11 |
| Pulmonary Total, | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 26 | 20 | 33 | 1 | 105 |
| **NON-PULMONARY—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abdominal, | Males, | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 7 |
| | Females, | ... | .. | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 5 |
| Spine, | Males, | 1 | .. | ... | ... | 2 | ... | .. | ... | 3 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | | | 2 |
| Bones and Joints (exclusive of Spine), | Males, | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | . | 4 |
| | Females, | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | .. | . | 5 |
| Superficial Glands, | Males, | ... | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 13 |
| | Females, | ... | 1 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | ... | 19 |
| Lupus, | Males. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 1 | .. | 5 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | ... | 1 | . | ... | ... | . | 1 |
| Other Parts or Organs, | Males, | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 5 |
| Non-Pulmonary Total, | | 1 | 4 | 11 | 24 | 16 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 72 |
| Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Totals, | | 3 | 5 | 13 | 44 | 42 | 28 | 40 | 2 | 177 |

4. Return of Number of Persons who died from Tuberculosis in the area during the year ended 31st December, 1942, with particulars as to period elapsing between notification and death and between discharge from an institution and death.

| | Pulmonary. | | Non-Pulmonary | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Number of Persons who died from Tuberculosis, | 16 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| Of whom | | | | |
| Not notified or notified only at or after death, | 3 | ... | 2 | 1 |
| Notified less than 1 month before death, - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| ,, from 1 to 3 months ,, - | 2 | 1 | ... | ... |
| ,, from 3 to 6 ,, ,, - | 2 | ... | 1 | ... |
| ,, from 6 to 12 ,, ,, - | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| ,, from 1 to 2 years, ,, - | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| ,, over 2 years ,, - | 4 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Number who died within 28 days after discharge from Institution, - - - - - - - | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from Institution,- - - - - | 1 | 2 | ... | ... |

## TUBERCULOSIS—STATISTICAL RETURNS, 1943.

### 1. Return of Cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year ended 31st December, 1943.

| No. of Cases notified as suffering from Tuberculosis. | | Age—Groups. | | | | | | | | | No. of cases notified during year in which diagnosis of Tuberculosis has been confirmed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 15. | 15 and under 25. | 25 and under 35. | 35 and under 45. | 45 and under 65. | 65 and upwards. | Total. | Under 15. | 15 and upwards. |
| Pulmonary, | Males | ... | ... | 1 | 16 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 36 | 1 | 35 |
| | Females | ... | ... | 1 | 12 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 15 | 1 | 14 |
| Non-Pulmon. | Males | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 1 |
| | Females | ... | .. | ... | .. | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |

### 2. Return showing the number of Cases which received Treatment under the Tuberculosis Scheme in Sanatoria or other Institutions during the year ended 31st December, 1943.

| | | | Number of Patients. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | In Institutions on 1st January, 1943. | Admitted during the year. | Discharged during the year. | Died in the Institutions. | | In Institutions on 31st Dec., 1943. |
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Pulmonary, | A | Males, - | 13 | 19 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 11 |
| | | Females, - | 8 | 9 | 7 | 1 | ... | 9 |
| | C | Males, - | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Females, - | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Non-Pulmon. | A | Males, - | 5 | 6 | 6 | 1 | ... | 4 |
| | | Females, - | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 |
| | C | Males, - | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 1 | 5 |
| | | Females, - | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| | | Total, | 31 | 43 | 30 | 8 | 3 | 33 |

Column 4 shows those who were in final residence 28 days or over.
Column 5 shows those who were in final residence under 28 days.

3. Return of Number of Persons resident in the area at 31st December, 1943, who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

Number of Cases. Age—Groups.

| | | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 15. | 15 and under 25. | 25 and under 35. | 35 and under 45. | 45 and under 65. | 65 and upwards. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PULMONARY— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sputum not present, | Males, | 1 | ... | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 3 | .. | 16 |
| | Females, | ... | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | 13 |
| Sputum present but not examined, | Males, | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Females, | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli found, | Males, | . | ... | 1 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 26 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 8 | 7 | 2 | ... | 24 |
| Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli never found, | Males, | ... | 1 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 13 | ... | 35 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | ... | 14 |
| Pulmonary Total, - - - - | | 1 | 2 | 5 | 34 | 31 | 20 | 33 | 2 | 128 |
| NON-PULMONARY— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abdominal, - - - | Males, | ... | 1 | 2 | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 9 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 |
| Spine, - - - - - | Males, | 1 | .. | .. | ... | 2 | ... | .. | ... | 3 |
| | Females, | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | . | . | 1 |
| Bones and Joints (exclusive of Spine), | Males, | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | . | 5 |
| | Females, | .. | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | | . | 5 |
| Superficial Glands, - | Males, | 1 | ... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | 5 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 3 | ... | 19 |
| Lupus, - - - - - | Males. | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 6 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | .. | 1 |
| Other Parts or Organs, - | Males, | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | 6 |
| Non-Pulmonary Total, - - - | | 3 | 1 | 13 | 24 | 17 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 75 |
| Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Totals, | | 4 | 3 | 18 | 58 | 48 | 28 | 40 | 4 | 203 |

4. Return of Number of Persons who died from Tuberculosis in the area during the year ended 31st December, 1943, with particulars as to period elapsing between notification and death and between discharge from an institution and death.

| | Pulmonary. Males. | Pulmonary. Females. | Non-Pulmonary. Males. | Non-Pulmonary. Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Persons who died from Tuberculosis, | 11 | 14 | 2 | 3 |
| Of whom | | | | |
| Not notified or notified only at or after death. | 1 | 4 | .. | ... |
| Notified less than 1 month before death, - | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| ,, from 1 to 3 months ,, - | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 |
| ,, from 3 to 6 ,, ,, - | 2 | 1 | ... | ... |
| ,, from 6 to 12 ,, ,, - | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| ,, from 1 to 2 years, ,, - | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| ,, over 2 years ,, - | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Number who died within 28 days after discharge from Institution, - - - - - - - - | 2 | 1 | ... | .. |
| Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from Institution, - - - - - | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 |

## TUBERCULOSIS—STATISTICAL RETURNS, 1944.

### 1. Return of Cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year ended 31st December, 1944.

| | | No. of Cases notified as suffering from Tuberculosis. | | | | | | | | | No. of cases notified during year in which diagnosis of Tuberculosis has been confirmed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Age—Groups. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 15. | 15 and under 25. | 25 and under 35. | 35 and under 45. | 45 and under 65. | 65 and upwards. | Total. | Under 15. | 15 and upwards. |
| Pulmonary, | Males | ... | 2 | ... | 7 | 2 | 1 | 5 | ... | 17 | 2 | 14 |
| | Females | 1 | .. | 1 | 9 | 8 | ... | 1 | 1 | 21 | 2 | 18 |
| Non-Pulmon. | Males | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 4 | 4 |
| | Females | ... | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 10 | 2 | 7 |

### 2. Return showing the number of Cases which received Treatment under the Tuberculosis Scheme in Sanatoria or other Institutions during the year ended 31st December, 1944.

| | | | Number of Patients. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | In Institutions on 1st January, 1944. | Admitted during the year. | Discharged during the year. | Died in the Institutions. | | In Institutions on 31st Dec., 1944. |
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Pulmonary, | A | Males, | 11 | 17 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| | | Females, | 9 | 14 | 11 | 2 | ... | 10 |
| | C | Males, | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Females, | ... | 1 | ... | . . | ... | 1 |
| Non Pulmon. | A | Males, | 4 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 4 |
| | | Females, | 2 | 7 | 3 | ... | 3 | 3 |
| | C | Males, | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| | | Females, | 2 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | Total, | 33 | 47 | 38 | 4 | 9 | 29 |

Column 4 shows those who were in final residence 28 days or over.
Column 5 shows those who were in final residence under 28 days.

3. Return of Number of Persons resident in the area at 31st December, 1944, who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

Number of Cases. Age—Groups.

| | | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 15. | 15 and under 25. | 25 and under 35. | 35 and under 45. | 45 and under 65. | 65 and upwards. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PULMONARY— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sputum not present, | Males, | ... | 2 | 2 | 6 | 5 | ... | 2 | ... | 17 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | 3 | 5 | 4 | ... | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| Sputum present but not examined, | Males, | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Females, | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli found, | Males, | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 27 |
| | Females, | 1 | ... | ... | 7 | 16 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 33 |
| Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli never found, | Males, | ... | ... | 2 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 16 | ... | 40 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 16 |
| Pulmonary Total, - - - - | | 1 | 2 | 8 | 37 | 43 | 17 | 34 | 5 | 147 |
| NON-PULMONARY— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abdominal, - - - - | Males, | ... | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 12 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 4 |
| Spine, - - - - | Males, | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | .. | ... | 3 |
| | Females, | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | . | . | 1 |
| Bones and Joints (exclusive of Spine), | Males, | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | .. | 4 |
| | Females, | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | .. | .. | 7 |
| Superficial Glands, - | Males, | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | 5 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | ... | 19 |
| Lupus, - - - - | Males, | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | 6 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 |
| Other Parts or Organs, - | Males, | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 7 |
| Non-Pulmonary Total, - - - | | 1 | 5 | 10 | 28 | 21 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 80 |
| Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Totals, | | 2 | 7 | 18 | 65 | 64 | 23 | 41 | 7 | 227 |

4. Return of Number of Persons who died from Tuberculosis in the area during the year ended 31st December, 1944, with particulars as to period elapsing between notification and death and between discharge from an institution and death.

| | Pulmonary. | | Non-Pulmonary. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Number of Persons who died from Tuberculosis. | 10 | 7 | 7 | 4 |
| Of whom | | | | |
| Not notified or notified only at or after death. | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Notified less than 1 month before death. - | 1 | ... | 5 | 3 |
| ,, from 1 to 3 months ,, - | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ,, from 3 to 6 ,, ,, - | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 |
| ,, from 6 to 12 ,, ,, - | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| ,, from 1 to 2 years, ,, - | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| ,, over 2 years ,, - | 3 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Number who died within 28 days after discharge from Institution, - - - - - - - | 1 | ... | 1 | .. |
| Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from Institution,- - - - - | 4 | 2 | ... | ... |

## TUBERCULOSIS—STATISTICAL RETURNS, 1945.

### 1. Return of Cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year ended 31st December, 1945.

| | | No. of Cases notified as suffering from Tuberculosis. | | | | | | | | | No. of cases notified during year in which diagnosis of Tuberculosis has been confirmed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Age—Groups. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 15. | 15 and under 25. | 25 and under 35. | 35 and under 45. | 45 and under 65. | 65 and upwards. | Total. | Under 15. | 15 and upwards. |
| Pulmonary, | Males | .. | .. | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 22 | 4 | 18 |
| | Females | ... | 1 | ... | 7 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 9 |
| Non-Pulmon. | Males | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 9 | 4 | 5 |
| | Females | ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 5 | 2 |

### 2. Return showing the number of Cases which received Treatment under the Tuberculosis Scheme in Sanatoria or other Institutions during the year ended 31st December, 1945.

| | | | Number of Patients. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | In Institutions on 1st January, 1945. 1 | Admitted during the year. 2 | Discharged during the year. 3 | Died in the Institutions. 4 | 5 | In Institutions on 31st Dec., 1945. 6 |
| Pulmonary, | A | Males, - | 9 | 19 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 12 |
| | | Females, - | 10 | 15 | 16 | ... | ... | 9 |
| | C | Males, - | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Females, - | 1 | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... |
| Non-Pulmon. | A | Males, - | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 |
| | | Females, - | 3 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 |
| | C | Males, - | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| | | Females, - | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 |
| | | Total, | 29 | 43 | 35 | 2 | 3 | 32 |

Column 4 shows those who were in final residence 28 days or over.
Column 5 shows those who were in final residence under 28 days.

3. Return of Number of Persons resident in the area at 31st December. 1945, who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

Number of Cases. Age—Groups.

| | | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 15. | 15 and under 25. | 25 and under 35. | 35 and under 45. | 45 and under 65. | 65 and upwards. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PULMONARY—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sputum not present, | Males, | ... | 4 | 1 | 6 | 6 | ... | 5 | ... | 22 |
| | Females, | ... | .. | 2 | 9 | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| Sputum present but not examined, | Males, | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Females, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli found, | Males, | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 33 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 11 | 3 | 2 | ... | 25 |
| Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli never found, | Males, | ... | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 16 | 1 | 43 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 17 |
| Pulmonary Total, - - - - | | ... | 5 | 6 | 46 | 40 | 16 | 37 | 6 | 156 |
| **NON-PULMONARY—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abdominal, - - - | Males, | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 12 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 4 |
| Spine, - - - - - | Males, | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 |
| | Females, | ... | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | | | 2 |
| Bones and Joints (exclusive of Spine), | Males, | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | .. | ... | .. | 1 | 6 |
| | Females, | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | .. | .. | 7 |
| Superficial Glands, - | Males, | 1 | ... | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| | Females, | ... | 1 | 6 | 4 | 5 | ... | 4 | ... | 20 |
| Lupus, - - - | Males, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 1 | .. | 6 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 |
| Other Parts or Organs, - | Males, | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| | Females, | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 6 |
| Non-Pulmonary Total, - - - | | 3 | 4 | 15 | 25 | 23 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 87 |
| Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Totals, | | 3 | 9 | 21 | 71 | 63 | 22 | 45 | 9 | 243 |

4. Return of Number of Persons who died from Tuberculosis in the area during the year ended 31st December, 1945, with particulars as to period elapsing between notification and death and between discharge from an institution and death.

| | Pulmonary. | | Non-Pulmonary. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Number of Persons who died from Tuberculosis, | 7 | 12 | 3 | 3 |
| Of whom | | | | |
| Not notified or notified only at or after death. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Notified less than 1 month before death, - | 1 | 1 | . . | 2 |
| ,, from 1 to 3 months ,, - | ... | 3 | 1 | ... |
| ,, from 3 to 6 ,, ,, - | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| ,, from 6 to 12 ,, ,, - | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... |
| ,, from 1 to 2 years, ,, - | 2 | 3 | ... | 1 |
| ,, over 2 years ,, | 3 | 3 | ... | ... |
| Number who died within 28 days after discharge from Institution, - - - - - - | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from Institution,- - - - - | 3 | 3 | .. | 1 |

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

| TREATMENT CENTRE | IN-PATIENTS | | | | | | | | | | OUT-PATIENTS | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | New Cases | | | | | In-Patient Days | | | | | New Cases | | | | | Out-Patients Days | | | | |
| | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 |
| Western Infirmary ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 5 | — | 4 | 93 | 106 | 84 | 30 | 65 |
| Black Street Clinic ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 62 | 68 | 49 | 40 | 65 |
| Broomielaw Clinic ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 12 | 19 | 7 | 7 | 121 | 176 | 170 | 129 | 104 |
| Eye Infirmary ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 29 | 39 | 55 | 43 | 10 |
| Baird Street Hospital... | — | — | — | — | — | 94 | — | 77 | — | — | 1 | 3 | 6 | — | 9 | 90 | 179 | 257 | 61 | 213 |
| Royal Hospital for Sick Children ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Bellahouston Hospital... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 21 | 6 | 33 | — |
| Ruchill Hospital ... | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 41 | — | 61 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Belvidere Hospital ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 76 | 1 |
| Total ... ... | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 94 | — | 118 | — | 61 | 16 | 24 | 40 | 13 | 29 | 395 | 590 | 622 | 412 | 559 |

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

### ANTI-VENEREAL REMEDIES.

(1) Number of doses issued to General Practitioners during years 1941-1945—nil.

(2) Number of General Practitioners to whom supplies were issued—nil.

### TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

| | Number of Cases | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1941 | 1 | £1 2 6 |
| 1942 | 3 | 4 7 0 |
| 1943 | 3 | 2 2 8 |
| 1944 | 1 | 0 6 4 |
| 1945 | — | 0 0 0 |

### DIAGNOSTIC TESTS.

| | | Results | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Specimens | Pos. | Neg |
| 1941 | 11 | 3 | 8 |
| 1942 | 13 | 2 | 11 |
| 1943 | 19 | 4 | 15 |
| 1944 | 65 | 3 | 62 |
| 1945 | 19 | 1 | 18 |

### REGULATION 33B.

| | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Double Notification | 1 | — | — |
| Single Notification | 2 | — | 1 |

In each case the notified person was contacted and advised to attend at a Glasgow Clinic. No information relating to a defaulter was received and it is assumed that the response to advice was adequate.

## MATERNAL WELFARE—MIDWIFERY SERVICES.

### DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY, 1941-1945.

The retiral of midwives under the Maternity Services Scheme in March, 1940, reduced the number of midwives practising in the Burgh to a level beyond which it was impracticable to carry on an efficient service and retiral of others during the subsequent year had the effect of compelling the Authority to consider the re-appointment under the provisions of the Defence Regulations of one of these who had retired. This was carried out by sanction of the Department of Health, giving three midwives to carry out the whole of the domiciliary midwifery.

It became evident that this number was wholly inadequate and as there was no prospect of any other midwife starting practice in a private capacity, the Town Council appointed a whole-time municipal midwife in terms of the Maternity Services Scheme in December, 1944. This enabled the Authority to set a limit to the number of cases carried through by each midwife, which was provisionally fixed at 90, bookings for 100 being allowed in the knowledge that a small proportion would ultimately be dealt with otherwise, either in hospitals or in other localities.

All the local doctors participated in the Maternity Services Scheme with the addition of several practising in neighbouring localities. One of the local doctors, however, retired from the Scheme in 1945.

The admission of cases to the Emergency Maternity Hospital at Airthrey Castle under the evacuation scheme, considerably relieved the pressure of work on the local practitioners and midwives, and many cases took advantage of the nominal charges during the period when the evacuation scheme was operated. Further particulars are available under the Section dealing with Maternity Hospitals.

### MATERNITY SERVICES SCHEME.

During the years 1941 to 1945 inclusive the Maternity Services Scheme dealt with 1941—249, 1942—283, 1943—206, 1944—214, 1945—172 cases respectively. In the great majority of cases the doctor's attendance at confinement was unnecessary. In the earlier years of this period some difficulty was experienced in securing full standard of visitation by midwives laid down under the Scheme, but as this was due to the aforementioned shortage of midwives effective means to overcome it were not available. Complaints of inadequate attention were investigated and the midwife admonished in individual instances. This resulted in some improvement but the matter did not become wholly satisfactory until the shortage was relieved.

### MIDWIVES SCOTLAND ACT.

A number of cases continued to engage midwives outwith the Maternity Services Scheme, the doctor being summoned in emergencies of parturition, if required. The instances in which a doctor was summoned were as follows :—1941—8, 1942—3, 1943—4, 1944—7, 1945—2. A further number of patients still preferred to engage both doctor and midwife privately but, in these instances, the cases were regarded as doctors' cases. The following figures illustrate the types and extent of midwifery services carried out.

### Births in Area or District.

| | Total No. of Births. | Total No. of Deaths of new born (within 10 days). | Actual No. of Births attended by Midwives. | Actual No. of Deaths within 10 days in practice of Midwives. | Actual No. of cases not attended by Doctor or Midwife | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Births | Deaths |
| 1941 ... | 431 | 17 | 242 | 9 | — | — |
| 1942 ... | 404 | 11 | 234 | 4 | — | — |
| 1943 ... | 374 | 8 | 192 | 1 | 1 | — |
| 1944 ... | 443 | 12 | 249 | 3 | — | — |
| 1945 ... | 360 | 14 | 206 | 6 | 1 | — |

HOME VISITATION—carried out by Health Visitors, in addition to the ordinary visitation of midwives, was as follows :—

| | 1941 | | 1942 | | 1943 | | 1944 | | 1945 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number Visited | Number of Visits | Number Visited | Number of Visits | Number Visited | Number of Visits | Number Visited | Number of Visits | Number Visited | Number of Visits |
| Expectant Mothers, | 117 | 157 | 102 | 147 | 77 | 46 | 92 | 107 | 48 | 56 |
| Post-natal Cases, | 99 | 145 | 125 | 171 | 91 | 142 | 88 | 139 | 53 | 115 |
| Special Visits, ... | — | 182 | — | 149 | — | 86 | — | 95 | — | 117 |

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

| | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Number of Expectant Mothers attending, ... | 67 | 65 | 102 | 121 | 97 |
| Total Number of Attendances, | 105 | 161 | 248 | 213 | 187 |
| Referred to Ante-natal Wards or Dispensary, ... ... | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | — |
| Referred to Family Doctor, ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Treated at Clinic, ... ... | 63 | 63 | 101 | 119 | 97 |

POST-NATAL CONSULTATIONS.

| | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Attendances, ... | 26 | 16 | 21 | 41 | 7 |

SPECIAL TREATMENT CENTRES.

Owing to the improved financial circumstances of the Community, it was rarely necessary to make any arrangement for free treatment during the period under review. Only two cases requiring dental attention were dealt with, one in 1941 and one in 1942. Expectant mothers were advised to make private arrangements with their own dentists.

Under the head of dental treatment it is felt that provision of a more definite character than advice to attend their own dentist should be made. The adult population is not yet sufficiently conscious of the importance of dental treatment during pregnancy to carry out the injunctions to attend their own dentist and more frequently than not the advice is forgotten unless the pain of toothache is a factor. The establishment either of a dental clinic or a firm contract with local practitioners for the treatment of both necessitous and non-necessitous cases is a matter which requires early consideration.

The following statistics relating to Maternity Services were also submitted annually to the Department of Health.

## Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

| | Number of Cases | Number of Cases Occurring in Practice of Midwives | Actual Number of Cases Occurring where Confinement not Attended by Doctor or Midwife |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1941 ... ... | 3 | 1 | — |
| 1942 ... ... | 1 | — | — |
| 1943 ... ... | 1 | — | — |
| 1944 ... ... | 2 | 2 | — |
| 1945 ... ... | 2 | 2 | — |

## Cases of Puerperal Sepsis.

| | Total Number of Cases | Total Number of Deaths | Actual Number of Cases in Practice of Midwives | Actual Number of Deaths in Practice of Midwives | Actual Number of Cases not attended by Doctor or Midwife | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Births | Deaths |
| 1941 ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 1942 ... | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | — |
| 1943 ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1944 ... | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | — |
| 1945 ... | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — |

## Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia.

| | Total Number of Cases | Total Number of Deaths | Actual Number of Cases in Practice of Midwives | Actual Number of Deaths in Practice of Midwives | Actual Number of Cases not attended by Doctor or Midwife | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Cases | Deaths |
| 1941 ... | 4 | 1 | 2 | — | —. | — |
| 1942 ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 1943 ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 1944 ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 1945 ... | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — |

## Cases of Still Birth (dead born)

| | Total Number of Cases | Actual Number of Cases in Midwife Practice |
|---|---|---|
| 1941 ... ... ... ... | 20 | 4 |
| 1942 ... ... ... ... | 12 | 5 |
| 1943 ... ... ... ... | 12 | 4 |
| 1944 ... ... ... ... | 10 | 6 |
| 1945 ... ... ... ... | 15 | 7 |

### Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations (Scotland) 1929.

| | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | a. | b. | a. | b. | a. | b. | a. | b. | a. | b. | I | II | III | IV |
| 1941 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| 1942 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| 1943 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| 1944 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| 1945 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 |

Column 1—Total number of cases of (*a*) Puerperal Fever and (*b*) Puerperal Pyrexia occurring in area of Local Authority.

,, 2—Total number of cases removed to Infectious Disease hospital.

,, 3—Total number of deaths.

,, 4—Number of cases of (*a*) Puerperal Fever and (*b*) Puerperal Pyrexia following instrumental birth.

,, 5—Number of deaths occurring in cases included under Column 4.

,, 6— (I) Consultant service.
(II) Bacteriological examination.
(III) Skilled nursing at home.
(IV) Hospital treatment.

Observations on working of Regulations.—On the whole, the working of the Regulations was quite satisfactory.

Maternal Mortality.

A. Number of deaths resulting from miscarriage of childbirth.

| 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |

B. Number of deaths resulting from Puerperal Sepsis.

| 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — |

## CHILD WELFARE.

Infantile Mortality.

| A. No. of Deaths. | | B. Rate per 1,000 births. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1941 | 53 | 1941 | 120 |
| 1942 | 31 | 1942 | 65 |
| 1943 | 32 | 1943 | 70 |
| 1944 | 33 | 1944 | 60 |
| 1945 | 31 | 1945 | 68 |

## C. Number of Deaths Classified According to Age Groups.

| Cause of Death. | Under 1 week. | | | | | 1 week and under 4 weeks. | | | | | 4 weeks and under 3 months. | | | | | 3 months and under 6 months. | | | | | 6 months and under 1 year. | | | | | Total. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Congenital Causes. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prematurity, ... ... | 10 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 1 | — | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 10 |
| Congenital Debility, ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Malformations, ... ... | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 3 | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 7 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| Cerebral Haemorrhage, | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Asphyxia, ... ... | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Birth Trauma, ... ... | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — |
| Melena Neonatorum, ... | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Acquired Causes. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whooping Cough, ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Bronchitis, ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 4 |
| Pneumonia, ... ... | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | — | 1 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Gastro-enteritis, ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Convulsions, ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 7 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Accident, ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — |
| Marasmus, ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Meningitis, ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — |
| T. B. Meningitis, ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| Diphtheria, ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Abdominal Tuberculosis, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Intussusception, ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Total, | 15 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 53 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 31 |

BIRTHS.

| | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. No. Registered, | 441 | 480 | 456 | 546 | 458 |
| Legitimate, ... | 426 | 454 | 425 | 512 | 426 |
| Illegitimate, ... | 15 | 26 | 31 | 34 | 32 |
| B. No. Notified, ... | 431 | 404 | 374 | 443 | 360 |
| C. Type of Attendance. | | | | | |
| Doctors, ... | 189 | 170 | 182 | 194 | 154 |
| Midwives, ... | 242 | 234 | 192 | 249 | 206 |
| D. No. of Stillbirths, | 22 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 22 |

CHILD WELFARE CONSULTATIONS.

| | Under 1 year | | Over 1 year | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number attending | Number of attendances | Number attending | Number of attendances |
| 1941 | 116 | 222 | 192 | 308 |
| 1942 | 158 | 286 | 282 | 436 |
| 1943 | 163 | 284 | 280 | 451 |
| 1944 | 205 | 409 | 271 | 443 |
| 1945 | 192 | 323 | 277 | 404 |

During the early war years there was a noticeable decline in the number of children attending the Child Welfare Clinic, but the number gradually improved to a point when the figures were comparable with those of 1938 and 1939. The year 1941 showed the lowest level of attendances, a steady improvement being noticeable from that time onwards. It will be noted that in the same year the infantile mortality reached the alarming figure of 120, and the increased incidence of tuberculosis made its appearance. The general death rate was 16.1, a figure unsurpassed since the Influenza Epidemic of 1918. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that natural stress and strain, which was probably at its greatest in that year, had a profound influence on general health.

In the five yearly period 1941-45, it will be noted from the above table that a total of 180 deaths occurred in infants under 1 year of age and that the figures in each year were very close with the exception of 1941. The average infantile mortality rate during the whole period was 76 per 1,000 live births, whereas in the preceding five years it was 74.

Reference to the table of principal vital statistics in the earlier part of the report discloses the fact that the five yearly average of infantile mortality fell from 98 in the years 1916-1920 to 76 in the years 1941-1945.

Over the whole period 1941-1945, congenital causes accounted for 47 per cent of deaths, to which prematurity was the outstanding contributor. In the group comprising acquired causes, bronchitis and pneumonia were together responsible for practically 50 per cent of the fatalities. The prevalence of respiratory diseases with its corresponding influence on the infantile mortality figures is a feature of all towns in the West of Scotland and makes an unfavourable comparison with the Eastern part of the country. There can be little doubt that the factor chiefly responsible for this state of affairs is climatic. As it would seem impossible to alter the latter in the present state of scientific knowledge, the remedy would appear to be in the fortification of the infant. The two most promising lines in this policy appear to be nutrition with the emphasis on vitamins and reduction of overcrowding and insanitary dwellings. The state of the mother's health during pregnancy is of paramount importance if ground is to be gained against the congenital causes of infantile mortality.

With reference to the still-births—the most promising avenues of approach to this objective would appear to be attention to the health of potential and expectant mothers, attention to infant nutrition with the emphasis on vitamins and the reduction of overcrowding and insanitary dwellings.

One of the main causes of infantile mortality, prematurity, is closely linked with the mother's health during pregnancy and this is equally true of still-births which is simply an earlier stage of the same complaint. It is, therefore, reasonable to infer that improved maternal health would result in fewer still-births with a corresponding increase of children born alive, with a greater chance of survival. The answer to this problem lies in improved social conditions, rather than in the discovery of any particular pathological cause.

## HOME VISITATION.

| | 1941 | | 1942 | | 1943 | | 1944 | | 1945 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number Visited | Number of Visits | Number Visited | Number of Visits | Number Visited | Number of Visits | Number Visited | Number of Visits | Number Visited | Number of Visits |
| Infants, ... ... | 776 | 4892 | 925 | 5006 | 990 | 5396 | 900 | 5900 | 980 | 4839 |
| Children (1-5 yrs.), | 1374 | 4915 | 1029 | 4751 | 1538 | 5323 | 1902 | 5641 | 1120 | 5113 |

Arrangements with the County Council for Eye, Dental and Orthopaedic Treatment continue in force, and the following table indicates the extent:—

SPECIAL TREATMENT CENTRES.

| | 1941 | | 1942 | | 1943 | | 1944 | | 1945 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | C. | M. | C. | M. | C. | M. | C. | M, | C, |
| Dental Treatment, | 1 | 13 | 1 | 24 | — | 4 | — | 5 | — | 7 |
| Eye Treatment, | — | 9 | — | 12 | — | 16 | — | 15 | — | 11 |
| Orthopaedic, | — | 3 | — | 6 | — | 10 | — | 7 | — | 1 |
| Other Ailments, | — | 19 | — | 37 | — | 28 | — | 24 | — | 23 |

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT.

| | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of Cases (Children) | 18 | 32 | 40 | 38 | 35 |
| No. of Attendances, | 151 | 281 | 522 | 476 | 378 |

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

1941—3; 1942—1; 1943—1; 1944—2; 1945—2.

There was no loss of vision attached to any of the above cases.

CONVALESCENT HOMES.

No. of cases treated—1941—nil; 1942—nil; 1943—2; 1944—5; 1945—5.

The opening of Cardross Park Home under the Supervision of the County Council gave increased accommodation for such cases; this had been extremely deficient in the earlier war years and although the situation has improved, the accommodation for the needs of the community is wholly inadequate.

WEIGHING CENTRE.

| | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of attendances, | 488 | 770 | 936 | 1150 | 941 |

## MEDICAL TREATMENT OF SICK POOR.

The number of cases treated under the above heading fell rapidly during the 1941-1945 period. The chief cause of the decline was the abundance of work during the war years, with a proportionate diminution in the number of persons requiring public assistance. Elderly widows, not previously insured, comprised the biggest proportion of these cases and in the main, senility was the chief cause of illness and disability.

The following table illustrates the kind and extent of treatment during the period.

| | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cases, ... | 104 | 56 | 87 | 62 | 75 |
| Consultations, | 400 | 251 | 262 | 177 | 285 |
| Prescriptions, | 467 | 291 | 294 | 307 | 312 |
| Visits, | 623 | 565 | 498 | 657 | 930 |
| Hospital, ... | 28 | 45 | 46 | 30 | 23 |

HOME HELPS.—Domestic Help in the home was provided by the Public Assistance Department, as follows:—1941—2 cases; 1942—2 cases; 1943—3 cases; 1944—3 cases; 1945—3 cases. These numbers are small as compared with the figure of 19 in 1939-40. This is due to the fact that up until 15th May, 1940, it was the duty of the Social Welfare Department to meet all the needs of old age pensioners, etc., whereas from that date the responsibility of providing attendance on old age pensioners etc., fell on the Assistance Board.

A Home-Help Scheme was formulated during 1945, but on account of insufficient demand for the service was held over for future use.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE SICK POOR TREATMENT SCHEME.

As already observed, the bulk of patients treated under this category comprised elderly people. Much hardship was experienced by this class of population, not only those eligible for free medical treatment but also those attended by private practitioners. The lack of a reasonable quantity of milk was by far the greatest cause of complaint. It is hardly necessary to explain that many of the foods suitable for vigorous adult life are quite unsuitable in old age and are normally supplanted by diets in which milk plays an important part. For the most part, the supplies of this commodity were and are kept at a minimum for this class of patient and if the illnesses specified by the Ministry of Food are not certifiable, no additional supplies of milk are forthcoming. It should be clearly understood that a medical practitioner is not in a position to certify that a patient requires additional milk; he is only able to grant a certificate specifying the illness to the Ministry of Food.

Much of the work was certification of fitness or otherwise for employment, and was carried out in respect of applications for Public Assistance. These examinations were carried out at the Clinic or on the district as demanded by the condition of the patient.

ADDITIONAL NOURISHMENT.—The supply of which was a feature of medical treatment in pre-war years, fell into disuse during the war-period on account of scarcity and rationing of the foods most appropriate for this purpose.

## AMBULANCE

The Burgh Ambulance is administered by a Joint Committee composed of members of the Town Council and members from participating industrial concerns in the town.

The 18 H.P. Austin Ambulance, put into commission in 1938, continued to function during the whole period of this report, with the exception of a few short periods of laying up for minor repairs and replacement during which the firm responsible for running the vehicle supplied an ambulance of similar make.

An appeal was made to medical practitioners to cut down unnecessary journeys by the ambulance by ordering taxis for cases which were not of a serious nature or which did not require a stretcher and the response was very gratifying.

The following table indicates the extent to which the ambulance was utilised and the number of claims for exemption from payment of the ambulance charge.

| | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ... ... | 147 | 174 | 195 | 185 | 190 |
| Street Accidents, ... | 10 | 10 | 17 | 7 | 7 |
| Applications for Exemptions, | 2 | 3 | 3 | — | 2 |

In view of increased running costs, the Joint Committee authorised the revision of the charges for the use of the ambulance in 1944, as indicated below.

| | Old Charge | New Charge |
|---|---|---|
| To Dumbarton Hospitals, ... | £0 5 0 | £0 5 0 |
| To Glasgow Hospitals, ... | £1 1 0 | £2 0 0 |
| From Vale of Leven District to Glasgow, ... ... | £1 5 0 | £2 12 6 |

All other runs at rate of 1/6d per mile.

## WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

| | 1941 | | 1942 | | 1943 | | 1944 | | 1945 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number on Blind Register ... | 26 | 14 | 25 | 15 | 24 | 15 | 23 | 15 | 23 | 15 |
| Removals from Blind Register | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Number of Blind Persons on Special Allowances ... | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 |

The above figures were kept up to date by reference to the Blind Asylum.

## DIABETES.

Insulin was supplied at the Public Health Office on the prescriptions of medical practitioners, as set out in the following table:—

| | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases, | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Units dispensed free of charge, | 36,100 | 20,000 | 7,200 | 4,400 | 5,200 |
| Units sold at cost price, ... | 6,400 | 11,000 | 7,600 | 17,800 | 23,600 |

During 1945, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining supplies and it was only by dealing with a number of different manufacturers that a sufficient stock could be maintained. There were several complaints from patients about changes to a make to which they were unaccustomed.

## DAIRIES AND COW SHEDS.

During the years 1941-1945 inclusive, there were six registered cow sheds in the Burgh, as follows:—

A. Y. Allan, Aitkenbar Farm.

T. B. Crawford & Son, High Mains Farm.

Matthew Howie, Crosslet Farm.
R. C. Miller, Boghead Farm.
Robert Smith, Chapelton Farm (1941-43).
R. Brewster, Gooseholm Farm.

DISEASED CATTLE.—Tuberculous Cattle 1941-1945—nil. Mastitis, 1941—3; 1942—1; 1943—1; 1944—1; 1945—nil.

MILK DEALERS registered in the Burgh during the following years:—

| 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| (8)x | (3)x | (3)x | (3)x | (3)x |

x—Hold licence for sale of bottle milk only.

MILK LICENCES.—The number of licences issued for designated milk was as follows:—

| | 1941 | | 1942 | | 1943 | | 1944 | | 1945 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GRADE | P. | D. | P. | D. | P. | D. | P. | D. | P. | D. |
| Certified ... | — | 2 | — | 3 | — | 2 | — | 4 | — | 6 |
| T.T. ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Pasteurised | *1 | 12 | *1 | 12 | *1 | 12 | *1 | 12 | *1 | 12 |
| Standard ... | 4 | — | 5 | — | 4 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| | 6 | 15 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 17 | 7 | 20 |

P—Producer; D—Dealer; *—Pasteuriser's Licence.
No licences were suspended or revoked.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.—Examinations carried out for milk organisms and bacillus coli.

| | 1941 | | 1942 | | 1943 | | 1944 | | 1945 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GRADE | S. | U. | S. | U. | S. | U. | S. | U. | S. | U. |
| Certified ... | 4 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 6 | 1 | 6 | — |
| T.T. ... | 6 | — | 1 | — | 9 | — | 13 | 2 | 19 | — |
| Pasteurised | 2 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 21 | 1 |
| Untreated ... | 22 | 6 | 27 | 5 | 21 | 12 | 26 | 2 | 26 | 2 |
| | 34 | 8 | 36 | 16 | 36 | 17 | 50 | 13 | 72 | 3 |

S—Satisfactory; U—Unsatisfactory.

EXAMINATION FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

| | 1941 | | 1942 | | 1943 | | 1944 | | 1945 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GRADE | N. | P. | N. | P. | N. | P. | N. | P. | N. | P. |
| Certified ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| T.T. ... | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — |
| Pastuerised | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Untreated ... | 10 | 1 | 28 | 3 | 20 | — | 16 | — | 5 | 1 |
| | 10 | 1 | 32 | 3 | 21 | — | 21 | — | 6 | 1 |

N—Negative; P—Positive.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF MILK.

| | Genuine | | Not Genuine | | Deficient in Fats | | Deficient in Milk Solids | | Prosecuted |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | F. | I. | F. | I. | F. | I. | F. | I. | |
| 1941 | 4 | 53 | 1 | 3 | — | — | 1 | 3 | — |
| 1942 | 5 | 57 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | — |
| 1943 | °5 | 56 | 2 | 2 | x1 | — | 1 | 2 | x1 |
| 1944 | 2 | 64 | *1 | 1 | *1 | 1 | *1 | — | — |
| 1945 | 5 | 66 | x5 | 1 | — | — | x5 | 1 | x1 |

F—Formal; I—Informal.

° (1 sample genuine—Freezing Point indicated 2 per cent, added water)

## MEAT INSPECTION.

The following report was submitted by the Superintendent who is responsible for meat inspection:—

| STEERS KILLED. | No. Passed | S.W. | S.P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1941 | 821 | 2 | 3 |
| 1942 | 1514 | 4 | 8 |
| 1943 | 1815 | 2 | 2 |
| 1944 | 2111 | 2 | 6 |
| 1945 | 2031 | — | 2 |
| TOTAL ... | 8292 | 10 | 21 |

| BULLS KILLED. | No. Passed | S.W. | S.P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1941 | 73 | 1 | 2 |
| 1942 | 55 | — | 1 |
| 1943 | 68 | 1 | — |
| 1944 | 62 | — | — |
| 1945 | 54 | 1 | — |
| TOTAL ... | 312 | 3 | 3 |

| COWS KILLED. | No. Passed | S.W. | S.P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1941 | 671 | 88 | 14 |
| 1942 | 502 | 70 | 5 |
| 1943 | 435 | 82 | 5 |
| 1944 | 529 | 66 | 22 |
| 1945 | 505 | 55 | 11 |
| TOTAL ... | 2642 | 361 | 57 |

| HEIFERS KILLED. | No. Passed | S.W. | S.P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1941 | 622 | 11 | 3 |
| 1942 | 909 | 4 | 3 |
| 1943 | 779 | 6 | 5 |
| 1944 | 1093 | 9 | 8 |
| 1945 | 914 | 6 | 2 |
| TOTAL ... | 4317 | 36 | 21 |

| SHEEP KILLED. | No. Passed | S.W. | S.P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1941 | 10368 | 12 | 9 |
| 1942 | 17112 | 15 | 5 |
| 1943 | 17539 | 14 | 3 |
| 1944 | 19486 | 45 | 8 |
| 1945 | 18699 | 7 | 3 |
| TOTAL ... | 83204 | 93 | 28 |

| CALVES KILLED. | No. Passed | S.W. | S.P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1941 | 928 | 34 | 1 |
| 1942 | 1219 | 22 | — |
| 1943 | 1450 | 28 | — |
| 1944 | 1322 | 29 | — |
| 1945 | 1404 | 13 | 1 |
| TOTAL ... | 6323 | 126 | 2 |

| PIGS KILLED. | No. Passed | S.W. | S.P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1941 | 525 | 4 | 4 |
| 1942 | 83 | 7 | 11 |
| 1943 | 72 | 7 | 12 |
| 1944 | 103 | 9 | 3 |
| 1945 | 58 | 2 | 5 |
| TOTAL ... | 841 | 29 | 35 |

S.W.—Seized Wholly ; S.P.—Seized Partly.

## CLEANSING.

The cleansing system of the Burgh continues as in former years.

HOUSEHOLD REFUSE—COLLECTION.—The collection from all tenement properties is a daily one, occupiers providing their own bucket or pail, and from self-contained houses and housing schemes, a weekly one.

Various types of receptacles provided by many tenants in Municipal houses are far from satisfactory. Receptacles such as boxes and drums without handles make the work of the Department difficult and give rise to considerable spillage on pathways and pavements. The provision of standard circular bins as provided for in Cleansing Bye-Laws is very necessary.

BACK COURTS.—Notwithstanding a daily collection of refuse from all tenement properties, some tenants persist in dumping rubbish in corners of back courts, and during the war, Air Raid Shelters in certain back courts were also used as convenient dumping grounds.

SHOP REFUSE.—All shop refuse is collected daily by collection independent of the household refuse. Complete co-operation exists between the shop-keepers and the Department.

DISPOSAL.—All refuse is disposed of at the Coup, Broad Meadow, where reclamation of low lying, waterlogged ground is going on.

STREET CLEANSING AND GULLY EMPTYING.—Regular and systematic cleansing of streets is carried out, together with gully emptying. No mechanical means is yet provided for the latter purpose. While the surfacing of the main streets of the Burgh lends itself to easy and satisfactory cleansing, many of the private streets are in such a poor state of repair that efficient cleansing is hardly possible.

SALVAGE.—Salvage collection, chiefly waste paper and waste food, was carried on throughout the year and the following figures show the income received for the years 1943-45.

| | |
|---|---|
| Financial year ending 15th May, 1943, - | £1753 |
| Financial year ending 15th May, 1944, - | £1782 |
| Financial year ending 15th May, 1945, - | £1718 |

BRITISH MUSEUM
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